

ON THE IDENTITY OF *AGONOPHORUS* DAHLBOM

(HYMENOPTERA: DIAPRIIDAE)

Dahlbom, in 1857 (Öfvers. Kongl. Vetensk-Akad., Förh. 14:289), briefly described the genus *Agonophorus* although without including any species. In 1967 Dessart (Rec. So. Austral. Mus. 15:353) stated that on a visit to Lund he had seen a specimen among Dahlbom's unclassified material labeled "*Agonophorus*" and that this specimen belonged in *Ismarus* Haliday, 1835 (Proctotrupoidea, Diapriidae). Through the kindness of Dr. Carl H. Lindroth, of Lund University, I have had the opportunity to examine three specimens placed by Dahlbom under his generic label "*Agonophorus*" and identified by him, respectively, as "*rugulosus* Foerst." (described by Foerster in *Ismarus*), "*campanulata* Hal." (the author was actually Herrich-Schaeffer although the species was later treated by Haliday; it is the type-species of *Entomia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840, which is a synonym of *Ismarus*), and "*flavicornis* Thoms." (described by Thomson in *Entomia*). In my opinion all three specimens were correctly identified by Dahlbom, and in order that the identity of *Agonophorus* may be definitely settled I am naming *Ismarus rugulosus* Foerster its type-species. As indicated by Dessart, *Agonophorus* Dahlbom must be treated as a junior synonym of *Ismarus* Haliday.—CARL F. W. MUESEBECK, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Classification, Evolution and Dispersal of the Winter Stonefly Genus

***Allocapnia*.** By Herbert H. Ross and William E. Ricker. 1971. Illinois Biological Monographs 45, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, and London. 166 pp. Paperback \$8.95.

One of the more interesting assemblages of insects in eastern North America is that of the winter stoneflies. With the advent of fall their nymphal development is rapidly completed and emergence takes place on warmer days during winter. One often finds the adults of *Allocapnia*, a major element of this fauna, walking on snow and ice in the vicinity of small rivers and brooks on warm winter days.

The authors have taken advantage of the propensity of over two hundred of us who enjoy getting outdoors for a little collecting on a nice winter's day. In this manner 150,000 examples from 3,000 localities were accumulated in about ten years. There is no doubt that this is one of the best documented attempts to reconstruct the phylogeny and dispersal of a group of insects.

The first, systematic, part of the book explores the ancestry of the genus, presents keys to the species for both sexes, and establishes species groups. Diagnoses, figures of the male and female genitalia, and distributions with maps are given for all species. From this point the authors then discuss in detail the phylogeny and geographic dispersal of the genus and species groups.

Finally the genus is treated from the standpoint of the geologic age of the genus and its various dispersals. Considering the genus as a whole, its probable